

# Diagnosis Related to Fixed Prosthodontics

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# Diagnosis

- Defined as the procedure of collecting data and information through different channels so that a proper line of treatment can be reached.

# Elements of proper diagnosis

- History (dental & medical)
- Intra-oral examination
- TMJ and occlusal evaluation
- Diagnostic cast analysis
- Radiographic examination

# History

- MEDICAL:
- Allergic reactions
- Heart disease
- Diabetic patients
- Rheumatic fever/ valvular dysfunction
- Anti-coagulant medication
- Infective diseases
- Epileptic conditions

# DENTAL

- Patients chief complaint
- Previous treatments and patient attitude
- Patient expectations from the treatment

# TMJ & Occlusal Evaluation

- Temporomandibular joint
- Muscles of mastication
- Occlusal evaluation (parafunctional habits)



# Bites



# Intra-oral Examination

- Oral hygiene
- Abnormal habits
- Edentulous ridge
- Occlusion
- Proposed abutments (caries, vitality, mobility, perio condition, restorations, coronal condition)



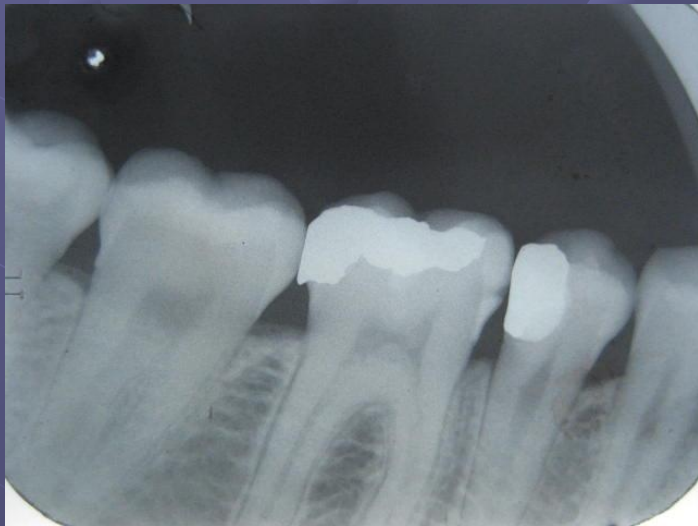
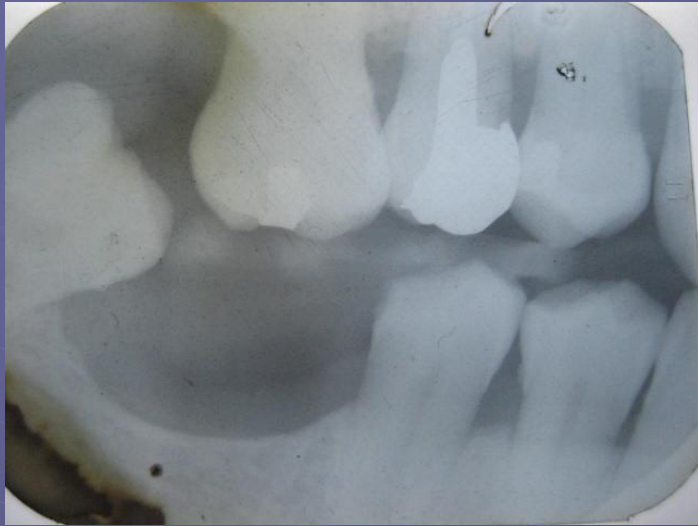
# Diagnostic cast analysis

- Made by custom made tray with alginate and poured with dental stone. It should be record all the dental and adjacent tissue, be free of air bubbles, and mounted on an articulator.
- Dentist should examine:
- Edentulous span, type of bite; occlusal discrepancies; path of insertion; abutment size, form and position; planning the bridge design.
- Dentist can also rehearse the intended preparation and wax-up restoration.



# Radiographic Examination

- Intra-oral films: periapical (14), bitewing
- Extra-oral films: panoramic
- What do we see?
- Edentulous area (RR, cyst, lesions)
- Remote areas (growing lesions, wisdom tooth)





# Tooth and Investing Structures

- Coronal portion
- Pulp portion
- Root portion: Cr/Rt ratio, root configuration  
periodontal surface area (Ante's Law)
- Periapical area
- Periodontal membrane thickness

